NEWPORT MERCURY

[Price $1 per annum] in advance.] SATURDAY, March 19, 1814. [Vol.

Account-Books.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have for sale,
ACCOUNT-BOOKS of every description, made in the best manner.
Books ruled to any pattern at short notice.

Stationary and School Books,

of every description, furnished (whole-sale and retail) by R. & B. at their usual moderate prices.

Writing-Paper.

Also, just received,

100 Reams best Hartford Foolscap, No. 1 Writing PAPER.—And 150 Reams Burbank's Foolscap, Pot, and Letter PAPER—which will be sold by the single ream, or quantity, at the manufactory prices

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have on hand, as usual,
An extensive Assortment of BOOKS in the various departments of Literature, which will be sold, wholesale and retail, as low as at any Book-Store in America.
Gentlemen of the Law, and others, will be furnished at short notice, with any Book they may want.
Feb. 12, 1814.

Garden Seeds.

James Taylor,

Has for Sale,
A VERY general Assortment of fresh GARDEN SEEDS, at his Drug and Medicine tore, No. 148, Thames-street.
Also, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-stuffs, &c. &c. as heretofore.
Newport, March 4

Benjamin Ruggles

Offers for sale at his Store, on Lyon's Wharf.
SIX Hundred Barrels FLOUR, in whole and half barrels, part of which is southern Flour, fresh, and suitable for families use.
Also, 300 spanish Oxx Hides.
Newport, Jan. 29.

NEWPORT, ss.—*Clerk's Office, Court of Common Pleas, county of Newport March 15, A. D.* 1814.
WHEREAS William Oman, of Newport, in the county of Newport, labourer has this day filed in said Office, the Act of the General Assembly, at their February Session, A. D. 1814 granting him the benefit of an Act made and passed June 1756, entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent Debtors."—This is therefore to notify the creditors of the said William Oman, that they be and appear, if they think fit, at the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, to be holden at Newport, within and for the county of Newport, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to nominate Commissioners to receive and distribute the effects of the said William Oman.
ROBERT ROGERS, Clerk.

WASHINGTON, ss.—*Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, March* 18, 1814
WHEREAS Hannah Greene, wife of Nathaniel Greene, of North-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, mariner, has this day filed her petition in said Office praying for certain reasons therein stated, that said Court would pronounce sentence of divorce, and dissolve the bond of marriage between her and her said Husband.—Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Nathaniel Greene, to be and appear, if he see fit, before the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South Kingstown, within and for the county of Washington, on the fourth Monday of April next, then and there to shew cause, if any he have, why the prayer of said petition ought not to be granted.
JAMES HELME jun. Clerk.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate of the town of Little Compton, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of William Walker late of said town, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate, to bring in and prove their respective claims; and that we shall attend for that purpose, at the house of Thomas Palmer, on every Saturday afternoon, during the time allowed
THOMAS PALMER, } Comrs.
PARDON BROWNELL, }
All persons indebted to said estate, are required to make immediate payment to
ISAAC PALMER, Adm'r
Little-Compton, Dec. 3, 1813.

John B. Lyon,

Has for Sale, at No. 4 Lyon's, and 56 Long Wharf,
34000 lbs. Green COFFEE in bale, and bbls. assorted in dimensions,
50 bbls. mess and 50 do prime Beef,
50 do. prime Pork,
200 do. Tar, large barrels
50 Firkins Russia Duck
75 do. Ravens do.
Shumbling, Gunnis and Nails, constantly on hand at No. 4 Lyon's wharf, where Ship Stores also are put up at the shortest notice.
Newport, March 11.

Richmond & Rogers

Offer at Private Sale,
THE Cargo of the Swedish barque *Urania*, consisting of:—
124 Hhds } Muscovado SUGARS.
6 Tierces }
145 Barrels }
26 Hhds & 30 bbls Clayed Ditto
111 Hhds 22 Tierces, and 46 bbls. Retailing MOLASSES.
Now landing on Gyles's Wharf.
A L S O,
36 Qr-casks and 7 half pipes old Madeira WINE
88 Hhds 2d proof West-India Rum
2 Pipes Cognac Brandy
2 coils Rope
20 bbls New-York superfine Flour
30 bundles Hoops
5 Pipes country Gin.
Newport, March 4.

Garden Seeds.

James Center,

Returns his grateful thanks to the public for past favours, and has now for sale at his Shop, o. 111, Thames-street,
A GENERAL Assortment of New Garden seeds, viz:—Early charlton Peas, first quality green Prussian, and two-podded ditto; pole and bush Beans of various kinds; early may, sugar loaf, large drum-head, large dutch, kale and savoy cabbage; white and yellow French turnip; round dedham ditto; bush, long neck and west-india squash; early and long green cucumber; red and white onions; large bell, apple and cherry pepper; beet, carrot, parsnip, head lettice, scarlet and salmon adish, water and mush melon, nasturtion, parsley, celery, peppeg rass, asparagus, sage, summer savory, time, and sweet marjorum.
He has on hand, an assortment of TRUNKS, of all sizes; and different kinds of Perfumery.
Newport, March 4.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general,
THAT he has opened a House of Entertainment, on Tower-Hill, in South-Kingstown, where every attention will be paid to those who may favour him with their custom. He has taken that large and commodious House, late the property of Rowland Brown, Esq deceased, where strangers, travellers and constant boarders, will find every accommodation which is in his power to afford, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.—He also keeps a Horse and Chaise to Let.
GEORGE BROWN, jun.
South-Kingstown, March 15.

THE Co-partnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of COOKE & DEXTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having accounts open with said firm, will settle them with Stephen Dexter.
STEPHEN DEXTER,
WILLIAM COOKE.
Exeter, Feb. 17, 1814.

STEPHEN DEXTER has removed a few rods eastward, near the meeting-house, where he will continue the business in their former line.—He solicits the patronage of the public in general, and his friends in particular, and every favour will be gratefully acknowledged.
STEPHEN DEXTER.
Exeter, Feb. 17.

LOST,

ON Tuesday night last, (by the sinking of a scow) three large oars or sweeps.—Whoever will give information to the commanding officer of Fort-Wolcott where they may be found, shall be satisfactorily rewarded.
Newport, March 17.

S. T. Northam,

Has just received, and for Sale,
By the Brigs Nautilus and Mercury,
250 Hogsheads and Tierces MOLASSES
52 do. do. COFFEE
50 Barrels brown SUGAR.
100 Bales do. do.
4 Tons Logwood.
Newport, March 10.

Wheelwright & Lopez,

Offer at private sale, at their Store, No. 12, Thames-street.
6000 bushels SALT
87 casks Copper
15 bags Tumeric
260 Hhds. MOLASSES new crop
380 Hogsh brown } SUGARS
50 do white }
5 Hhds. brown }
80 bbls do }
40,000 wt. COFFEE, entitled to double debenture
2000 wt. Spanish Tobacco:
Newport, March 11.

VICTORY
On Lake Erie.

PROPOSALS
By Murray, Draper, Fairman, and James Webster,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
TWO PRINTS,
REPRESENTING THE VICTORY GAINED
BY COM. PERRY.
From correct drawings by Sully and Kearney, from details of the Action, given by Com. Perry, and his officers

CONDITIONS.

THE proposed Prints shall be engraved in the like manner, by Murray, Fairman and Tiebout. The Engravings will be 26 by 18 inches.—Price, to subscribers $7—and to non-subscribers $ 8 for each Print.

☞ The publishers deem it necessary to inform the public, that they sent an artist to Lake Erie for the express purpose of obtaining the most correct information from Com. Perry and the officers under his command, relative to the principal scenes of action. The Artist at the same time took drawings of all the vessels, British as well as American, that were engaged.

Messrs. Murray, Draper, Fairman, and J. Webster,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of NEWPORT and its vicinity, that Subscriptions will be received by
ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
For the Engravings representing the Action on Lake ERIE.
Feb. 11, 1814.

TO LET,

THE room formerly occupied by the *Newport Insurance Company*, fronting on Thames-street.—Also, the rooms over that occupied by the *R. I. Union Bank*, with the cellar, &c.—Apply to
ROBERT STEVENS.
Newport, March 17.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. JONATHAN EASTON, are requested to make payment to the Administrators previous to the 20th of April, as they shall then be compelled to put all unsettled Notes and Accounts in the hands of an Attorney.
PELEG T EASTON, } *Adm'rs*
JONATHAN EASTON, }
Newport, Jan. 29.

MERINO WOOL, &c.

50 Bales Merino WOOL, 1st quality,
31 casks French card Wire assorted, No. 25 to 32
A quantity of Cordage
20 bbls Mess Beef.
2 bbls & 8 half-bones Segars.
5 bags Coffee.
For sale, by
WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ,
Newport, March 18.

American Prox

FOR GENERAL OFFICERS.
His EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM JONES, Esq.
GOVERNOR.
The HONORABLE
SIMEON MARTIN, Esq.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.
SENATORS.
NICHOLAS BROWN, Esq. *Providence.*
JAMES RHODES, Esq. *Warwick*
GEORGE IRISH, Esq. *Middletown.*
JOSHUA PECKHAM, Esq. *Newport.*
ROBERT HARRIS, Esq. *Smithfield.*
EDWARD MANTON, Esq. *Johnston.*
WILLIAM D'WOLFE, Esq. *Bristol.*
NICHOLAS C. NORTHUP, Esq. *North-Kingstown*
THOMAS NOYES, Esq. *Westerly.*
ROWLAND HAZARD, Esq. *South-Kingstown.*
SAMUEL EDDY, Esq. *Secretary.*
SAMUEL W. BRIDGHAM, Esq. *Attor. Gen.*
WILLIAM ENNIS, Esq. *Gen. Treasurer.*

Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,
Monday, March 14.
THE EMBARGO.

MR. GASTON of N. C. rose, to submit to the consideration of the House a proposition which he deemed of vital importance, and to which he had been desirous for several days to call the attention of the House, but had not been able to obtain an opportunity—It was a proposition somewhat similar to that offered the other day by a gentleman from Maryland. (Mr. Wright) from which, however, it differed in two circumstances. It did not embrace a mere palliative for the evil, but a radical cure: it did not propose an enquiry by any committee into the expediency of a certain course, but it required a decision thereon by the House. In other words it was a proposition for a total and complete abandonment of the restrictive system—an abandonment at once and forever. In conformity to the practice which had prevailed under the rule of the former Speaker, and which, as it had not been reversed, he should consider as binding, Mr. G. said, he should, reluctantly, abstain from arguing the motion he was about to propose, and confine himself to a brief statement of the reasons on which it was founded. It might be supposed at first a little strange that he should entertain a hope that a proposition of this kind should receive the sanction of the House, when it had so short a time ago made a decision in favour of the Embargo, and that decision had been supported by a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature.—But there were a few considerations applicable to the present moment, which induced the hope that the House might depart from the system. It would be recollected, Mr. G said, that the government was now about commencing, perhaps had already commenced, the collection of the war taxes imposed by Congress at their last session.

How it might be in other parts of the country, he could not say; but in the part whence he came, he could say, with some confidence, that unless there should be a departure from a system which deprived the husbandman of a market for the produce of his labors, the taxes would bear most oppressively on the people. It was of importance, too, that a decision should be pronounced on this subject without delay, from another consideration. Speculations were already afloat, rumors circulated, and hopes indulged, that the embargo would be removed. If such a thing was designed, it was necessary that the design should be effectuated without delay, that all persons interested might be permitted to derive fair profits from the trade which would be thrown open on a removal of the embargo, and that it might not fall altogether into the hands of speculators, who, with capital, and with agents ready to act, would be enabled to make the most of the opportunity. Another consideration was, that the embargo was a measure of war, and that it was not to be supposed that it would be continued after the return of peace. Now, if the embargo was to be removed, it was desirable that it should be done before the return of peace, that the country might be relieved from the evils of the system, and that the people might be prepared to meet the enemy on the return of peace, with all the advantages of commerce. Another consideration was, that the embargo was a measure of war, and that it was not to be supposed that it would be continued after the return of peace. Now, if the embargo was to be removed, it was desirable that it should be done before the return of peace, that the country might be relieved from the evils of the system, and that the people might be prepared to meet the enemy on the return of peace, with all the advantages of commerce. But there were other considerations which induced him to hope that the House would depart from the system. It would be recollected, that the government was now about commencing, perhaps had already commenced, the collection of the war taxes imposed by Congress at their last session. How it might be in other parts of the country, he could not say; but in the part whence he came, he could say, with some confidence, that unless there should be a departure from a system which deprived the husbandman of a market for the produce of his labors, the taxes would bear most oppressively on the people. It was of importance, too, that a decision should be pronounced on this subject without delay, from another consideration. Speculations were already afloat, rumors circulated, and hopes indulged, that the embargo would be removed. If such a thing was designed, it was necessary that the design should be effectuated without delay, that all persons interested might be permitted to derive fair profits from the trade which would be thrown open on a removal of the embargo, and that it might not fall altogether into the hands of speculators, who, with capital, and with agents ready to act, would be enabled to make the most of the opportunity. Another consideration was, that the embargo was a measure of war, and that it was not to be supposed that it would be continued after the return of peace. Now, if the embargo was to be removed, it was desirable that it should be done before the return of peace, that the country might be relieved from the evils of the system, and that the people might be prepared to meet the enemy on the return of peace, with all the advantages of commerce. But there were other considerations which induced him to hope that the House would depart from the system. It would be recollected, that the government was now about commencing, perhaps had already commenced, the collection of the war taxes imposed by Congress at their last session.

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OFFICIAL.

PARIS, FEB. 5.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following account of the situation of the Army on the 3d inst.

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On the 29th, at 9 in the evening Gen. Grouchy, who commands the Cavalry, ordered Gen. Milhaud, with the 5th corps of cavalry, to present himself between Marniers and Brienne before the enemy's army, commanded by Gen. Blucher, and which is estimated at 40,000 Russians and Prussians, the Russians commanded by Gen. Sacken. At 4o'clock, the little town of Brienne was attacked Gen. Lefebvre Des Nouettes, commandant of a Division of cavalry of the guard and Generals Grouchy and Milhaud executed many fine charges upon the right of the road and possessed themselves of the heights of Perthe

The Prince of Moskwa, put himself at the head of the 4th corps of the army, and the 2d corps of cavalry, and the beautiful chasseurs of the guard, and the Marshal Duke of Treviso, by a flank movement, on the right of the Castle which he was to proceed to guard in force, for the defence of it. About 5 o'clock perceiving that he could not maintain the post but by fire of the force, and the consumption rapidly spread, all the horses of which

Learning by this event, he attempted to retake the castle which the brave chief of a battalion of the 20th regiment of the line, executed with intrepidity. He covered with dead all the approaches to the castle especially the stairs on the side of the Park.—This last check decided the retreat of the enemy, which the burning of the town favoured.

On the 30th, at 11 in the morning Gen. Grouchy and the Duke of Belluno pursued him to the village of Rothiere, where they took a position.

The whole of the 31st our troops were employed in repairing the bridge of Lesmont-sur-Aube, the Emperor wishing to march upon Troyes to operate upon the columns which were moving by Bar-sur-Aube and by the route of Auxere, upon Sens.—The bridge could not be completed till the morning of the 1st of February, when a body of troops was immediately filed over it.

At 3, P. M. the enemy having been reinforced by his whole army, debouched upon Rothiere and Dienville, which we still occupied. Our rear guard received them with firmness. General Dufour, distinguished himself in preserving Rothiere and General Gerard in protecting Dienville. The Austrian General Giulay, who wished to pass from the left to the right bank, and force the bridge, had many of his battalions destroyed. The Duc de Belluno maintained himself the whole day at the hamlet of Giberie, notwithstanding the enormous disproportion of the force which attacked him.

This day our rear-guard sustained itself on a vast plain against the whole of the enemy's army, five times more numerous—it is one of the greatest feats (des beaux faits) of the arms of the French army.

In the darkness of the night a battery [une batterie] of artillery of the guard, which followed the movement of a corps of cavalry which had pushed on to repulse a charge of the enemy, missed its way and was taken. When the cannoniers perceived the ambuscade into which they had fallen and saw that there was not time to form themselves *en batterie*, they formed themselves immediately in squadron, attacked the enemy, and saved their horses and teams They lost 15 men killed and made prisoners.

At ten o'clock at night, the Prince of Neufchatel visiting the posts, found the two armies so near each other that he several times mistook the enemy's posts for our own. One of his aids de camp approached within ten paces of their videttes and was made prisoner.—The same accident happened to several Russian officers who passed the Countersign, and threw themselves into our hands, supposing they had arrived at their own quarters.

Few prisoners were made on either side. We have taken 250.

On the 2d of Feb. at the break of day the whole rear-guard of the army was engaged before Brienne It took successively the positions which were necessary to effect the passage of the bridge of Lesmont, and rejoin the rest of the army.

The Duke of Ragusa, who was in position on the bridge of Rosnay, was attacked by an Austrian corps, which had passed behind the woods. He repulsed them, made 800 prisoners, and drove the enemy beyond the little river Voire.

On the 3d at noon, the Emperor entered Troyes

We lost in the battle of Brienne, the brave Gen. Baste. The General Lefebvre des Nouettes was wounded with a bayonet. Gen. Forestier was severely wounded. Our loss in these two days may be computed at 2 or 3,000 men in killed and wounded. That of the enemy was at least double.

A detached division of the enemy's army which observes Metz, Thionville and Luxemburg, twelve battalions strong, has moved upon Vitry. The enemy has attempted to enter this town, which Gen. Montmarie and the inhabitants have prevented. He has in vain thrown shells into the city, to intimidate the citizens;—they have returned his fire, and repulsed him a league and a

It has been reported to Rosnay, that a large Prussian force, at Bar Sur Aube, had [illegible] Troyes, which was [illegible] Bar Sur Aube, and [illegible] Troyes, contrary to report, [illegible] with him, he has [illegible] made no attempt on the [illegible] of 40,000, since [illegible] 30,000!

"The times are pregnant with [illegible] receive from this country after arrival, must be peculiarly [illegible]

Extract of a letter dated Bordeaux, February 10.

"The Emperor has retired [illegible] Troyes. The Duke of Tarentum, [illegible] Chalons. The enemy have [illegible] considerably. It is said they are [illegible] Picardy, near Soissons, at Nemours, [illegible] Fontainbleau, &c. &c.

The utmost exertions are making [illegible] place Paris in a state of defence. [illegible] Parisians are in the greatest distress. [illegible] They are sending off all their [illegible] goods, &c. to places of more security. [illegible] It is said that a large English fleet [illegible] Passage expecting to go on some [illegible] pedition, the object of which is [illegible] known.

Neither the Scheldt nor the [illegible] fleet have fallen into the hands of the Allies."

Newport,

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 181[illegible]

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL

BOSTON, MARCH [illegible]

LATEST FROM ENGLAND

Yesterday Bermuda papers of the 9th and 12th inst. were received at the Exchange Coffee-House. They contain London dates to the 31st of January and furnish the interesting intelligence which will be found below.

BERMUDA, MARCH [illegible]

Arrived on Sunday, H. M. S. [illegible] 74, Vice Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, K. B. Hon. Capt. Paget—and Superb 74, Capt. Wainwright, from England; Majestic, ranee, Capt Hope; and [illegible] phie brig, Capt. Lockyer, from a cruize, and the Terpsichore, French frigate prize to the Majestic, captured off the Western Islands

It is reported but upon what authority we are not able to say, that our Government has signified its determination to listen to no further terms of accommodation with America, but is bent on prosecuting the war with the most rigid severity

[About 6000 troops were daily expected at Bermuda from England

It was stated in Bermuda, that Admiral Cochrane had asserted, that in the ensuing Summer the Yankees would be made *to feel* what it was to be at war with England; and that some of the American ports would be attacked.

In port, 13th inst. 4 ships of the line, 3 frigates, and 3 sloops of war, including Admiral Cochrane's squadron, and the Majestic.

It was reported at Bermuda, that from 10 to 14 sail of the line were coming out from England, to join Admiral Cochrane, and warm work was expected in the Spring.

The San Domingo was out upon a cruize, and was expected at Bermuda about the 20th inst. to convey Admiral Warrren to England.

About 500 American prisoners were at Bermuda in a distressed situation. It was expected they would be sent to England.]

BARBADOES, FEB. [illegible]

Frigate Constitution.

This morning arrived, the Lovely [illegible] from Bermuda for Surinam. The [illegible] captured on Sunday evening last, by the American frigate CONSTITUTION, [illegible] Stewart, about 300 miles to windward of this Island, and sent here with an American midshipman on board, as a cartel, having previously received the officers and crew of his Majesty's sch'r [illegible] also from Bermuda, that had been captured on Monday following, and [illegible] Last evening the cartel fell in with the Venerable 74, and 2 other cruizers about 120 miles to windward, to whom they gave the intelligence. The Venerable immediately went in chase, and in probability is, she will fall in with [illegible] The Constitution has made no other captures.

LONDON, JAN. [illegible]

We have received Dutch papers to the 26th instant. The most important fact which they communicate is the confirmation of the fall of Wesel, which was gallantly carried by storm, with little loss on the part of the allies. The Rhine, relieving a considerable body of excellent troops employed in the [illegible]

…ing to Bordeaux. It is certain that he continued to retreat. The disaffection among the people was general. Placards had been put up in the Theatre at Bordeaux, denouncing the tyrant. The levy en masse could not be carried into effect. The armies were unpaid and composed chiefly of raw recruits. It was said that the Cossacks had shown themselves at Fontainbleau, within 35 miles of Paris. It was reported too, that Murat, the King of Naples, had made his peace with the Allies, and notwithstanding the armaments in the north, it was believed that Denmark had joined the common cause. A rumour was circulating that the Crown Prince had taken Hamburg. Numerous failures had taken place in Paris—Bonaparte having taken all the specie from the vaults, the Bank had been obliged to stop payment. Stock which was originally 1150 francs had fallen to 450.

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Learning by this event, he attempted to retake the castle which the brave chief of a battalion of the 20th regiment of the line, executed with intrepidity. He covered with dead all the approaches to the castle especially the stairs on the side of the Park.—This last check decided the retreat of the enemy, which the burning of the town favoured.

On the 30th, at 11 in the morning Gen. Grouchy and the Duke of Belluno pursued him to the village of Rothiere, where they took a position.

The whole of the 31st our troops were employed in repairing the bridge of Lesmont-sur-Aube, the Emperor wishing to march upon Troyes to operate upon the columns which were moving by Bar-sur-Aube and by the route of Auxere, upon Sens.—The bridge could not be completed till the morning of the 1st of February, when a body of troops was immediately filed over it.

At 3, P. M. the enemy having been reinforced by his whole army, debouched upon Rothiere and Dienville, which we still occupied. Our rear guard received them with firmness. General Dufour, distinguished himself in preserving Rothiere and General Gerard in protecting Dienville. The Austrian General Giulay, who wished to pass from the left to the right bank, and force the bridge, had many of his battalions destroyed. The Duc de Belluno maintained himself the whole day at the hamlet of Giberie, notwithstanding the enormous disproportion of the force which attacked him.

This day our rear-guard sustained itself on a vast plain against the whole of the enemy's army, five times more numerous—it is one of the greatest feats (des beaux faits) of the arms of the French army.

In the darkness of the night a battery [une batterie] of artillery of the guard, which followed the movement of a corps of cavalry which had pushed on to repulse a charge of the enemy, missed its way and was taken. When the cannoniers perceived the ambuscade into which they had fallen and saw that there was not time to form themselves *en batterie*, they formed themselves immediately in squadron, attacked the enemy, and saved their horses and teams They lost 15 men killed and made prisoners.

At ten o'clock at night, the Prince of Neufchatel visiting the posts, found the two armies so near each other that he several times mistook the enemy's posts for our own. One of his aids de camp approached within ten paces of their videttes and was made prisoner.—The same accident happened to several Russian officers who passed the Countersign, and threw themselves into our hands, supposing they had arrived at their own quarters.

Few prisoners were made on either side. We have taken 250.

On the 2d of Feb. at the break of day the whole rear-guard of the army was engaged before Brienne It took successively the positions which were necessary to effect the passage of the bridge of Lesmont, and rejoin the rest of the army.

The Duke of Ragusa, who was in position on the bridge of Rosnay, was attacked by an Austrian corps, which had passed behind the woods. He repulsed them, made 800 prisoners, and drove the enemy beyond the little river Voire.

On the 3d at noon, the Emperor entered Troyes

We lost in the battle of Brienne, the brave Gen. Baste. The General Lefebvre des Nouettes was wounded with a bayonet. Gen. Forestier was severely wounded. Our loss in these two days may be computed at 2 or 3,000 men in killed and wounded. That of the enemy was at least double.

A detached division of the enemy's army which observes Metz, Thionville and Luxemburg, twelve battalions strong, has moved upon Vitry. The enemy has attempted to enter this town, which Gen. Montmarie and the inhabitants have prevented. He has in vain thrown shells into the city, to intimidate the citizens;—they have returned his fire, and repulsed him a league and a

They have laid waste Bresse, and the environs of Macon and Chalons.—They follow the same course in the *Cote d'or*.—They demand, without distinction, contributions from towns and villages.—They have demanded two millions, from the single town of Dijon.

They arrived at Semur, the 25th.—They quartered upon the inhabitants, and indulged in every excess.—With sabre and *pistol* in *hand*, they compelled the house-keepers to give them whatever they wished.—They even made it a crime, not to understand German. They committed excesses, against the unsuccessful corps; and even struck many of its members.—They have pillaged many houses, of the most distinguished men. The damage is estimated at more than 10,000 crowns. They finished, by laying a heavy contribution, and sat out on the 27th, for Monthard.

Their entrance, into this little town, has been signalized by insults to the proprietors, and a great part of the inhabitants. They went into the house of Madame de Buffon, the grand-daughter of the celebrated Buffon. It was there, that this great man composed his immortal works. It was his happiness to embellish the place of his retreat. The gardens are curious, and eagerly visited by strangers. The plantations are admirable, but the enemy have overwhelmed the whole. Finally, after having done all the mischief that was in their power, they approached *Troyes*. We believe that here they have terminated their movements, having been apprised that the Emperor had quitted Paris, to put himself at the head of the army.

PARIS, FEB 3. They write from Versailles, that a division of the army of Spain (Soult's) arrived there this morning; and that to-morrow and the day after they will be followed by a second and third.

FEB. 4. It was reported here yesterday, that an engagement had taken place at Brienne, the 1st February; but we decline giving an account of it to our readers, as we have not received the particulars.

We have seen this day a great number of military men who lately made a part of the army on the frontier of Spain. They will depart to-morrow for Champaign.

[The Paris Moniteur of the 20th of Jan. contains copies of the correspondence which had taken place between the minister of France and the Count de Metternich in regard to the negotiation, which it seems is since commenced.—The following note of the Baron de Saint Aignan, under date of the 9th of November states the basis proposed by the allies, to which Bonaparte acceded. [See the speech of the Count de Fontanes to the Conservative Senate in the Mercury of the 19th inst.]

NOTE.

FRANKFORT, NOV. 9, 1813.

M. de Count de Metternich informs me that the circumstances which have brought me to the Head-Quarters of the Emperor of Austria render it proper to make me the medium of reporting to his majesty the Emperor, the answer to his proposition made through the Count de Merfeldt. M. the Count de Metternich and M. the Count de Nesselrode have requested me to say:

That the coalesced powers were bound to each other by indissoluble ties, in which their force consisted, and from which they would never swerve:

That the reciprocal engagements which they had contracted precluded them from making any peace other than a general peace.

That at the time of the Congress at Prague an expectation of a continental peace was indulged, inasmuch as circumstances did not allow time to make

That if the principle of the [illegible] dence of [illegible] five men, that [illegible] France [illegible] consistent, all [illegible] which a powerful [illegible] lower one of [illegible] Rhine. For [illegible] claim to sovereignty [illegible] Germany; that, besides, it [illegible] position which His Majesty had himself laid down in saying that it was proper that great powers should be separated by states less formidable;

That on the side of the Pyrenees the Independence of Spain, and the re-establishment of the Ancient Dynasty, were equally a condition sine qua non.

That Austria should have a frontier in Italy, which might be settled by negotiation; that the boundaries of Piedmont must be a subject of discussion, as well as the general state of Italy; it being all the while understood that this country as well as Germany should be governed in a manner independent of France, and of every other preponderant power.

That the future state of Holland should likewise be a subject of negotiation; the principle of its independence being nevertheless recognized

That England was ready to make the greatest sacrifices for a peace founded on these basis, and to recognize the freedom of Commerce and navigation to which France had a right to pretend:

That if these principles of a general pacification were agreed to by his Majesty such place as he might deem convenient on the right bank of the Rhine, might be rendered neutral, where the plenipotentiaries of all the belligerent powers might immediately assemble; the progress of military operations are not however to be suspended on this account.

(Signed) SAINT AIGNAN.

CONGRESS OF BELLIGERENTS.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—On the morning of the 4th, the Count de Stadion, Count Razumowsky, Lord Castlereagh, and Baron Humbolt arrived at Chatillon, upon the Seine; where the Duke of Vicenza (Caulincourt) had arrived.—The first visit had taken place between them, and in the evening the first conferences were had.

FEB. 6.—Yesterday the Duke of Vicenza (Caulincourt) gave a dinner to Lord Castlereagh, Minister of Foreign Affairs of England; to Lord Cathcart and Lord Aberdeen, Plenipotentiaries to the Congress, for England; to Count Stadion, Plenipotentiary for Austria; to Count Razumowsky, Plenipotentiary for Russia; and to Count Humboldt, Plenipotentiary for Prussia. The negociations appear to go on with activity.

FEB. 7.—Yesterday the members of the Congress dined with Lord Castlereagh. It has been remarked that the best etiquette reigned among the Ambassadors, and especially between the English and French, who are full of attention and *prevenance* for each other.

FEB. 9.—Yesterday a courier from Lord Castlereagh passed through this city on his way from Chatillion to London, having taken the route of Nogent, Paris and Calais. In future all the couriers from the English Minister at the Congress are to pass the same way, as being much the nearest.

PRIVATE LETTERS.

Extract of a Letter dated Bordeaux, Feb. 10, 1814.

"I regret that some delay should not have put it in my power to advise you of some amelioration in our political and commercial situation; instead of which we have to deplore daily increasing alarm, and an aggravation of the distress which you witnessed previous to leaving this city. The Emperor beat the enemy at Dizier on the 27th ult. and gained a victory over Blucher's army, consisting of 40,000 men at Brienne on the 29th ult. and on the 30th Blucher effected his junction with the army of the Prince of Schwartzenburg, computed at 150,000, and the French troops in that quarter not amounting to more than 40,000 men, were compelled to retreat to Troyes, after some inconsiderable loss.

"Paris is in great consternation, and I begin to entertain serious apprehensions for that rich, important and interesting city—three or four very numerous armies being now advancing towards it without the possibility of the French uniting one half their numbers. The marauding Cossacks have already been within 12 or 15 leagues of the capital. The French, Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Negotiators met at Chatillon sur le Seine, on the 4th inst. and exchanged visits. You can easily imagine our anxiety to know the result of their conferences I cannot but be afraid that the enemy will make great

[illegible] Prophecies have been made as to large scale to enable Sir A. Cochrane to take with him a very large force both naval and military. He takes with him about 4000 marines, under the immediate command of Major Malcolm, of that corps, the same intrepid officer who so gallantly conducted himself in the Island of Anholt, and who was afterwards selected for a particular and important duty in Stralsund, under the Crown Prince of Sweden. Sir Alexander will also take with him a strong body of riflemen, battering artillery, Congreve Rockets, Shapnell shells, with all the ammunition, &c. necessary to give effect to these engines of destruction.

King of Naples joining the Allies.

VIENNA, JAN. 5.

There is no longer any doubt entertained of the agreement of the King of Naples to the coalition against France. It is said, that he will remain Naples during his life, but that after his death, it will pass to the present King of Sicily, or his descendants; the heirs of Murat to be indemnified by three principalities in Italy, one of which is Piombino. Others say the cession of Naples will take place immediately upon the conclusion of peace; and that Murat will merely retain the royal title during his life. This opinion does not gain much credit, on account of the report which is now in circulation of Murat being at present at the head of 30,000 men, whom he is conducting through the Roman territory to Upper Italy, and with which he appears to intend to join the Italian army under the Viceroy.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

ROYAL MATCH.

The intended Marriage of the young Prince of Orange, heir to the Dutch throne, to the Princess of Wales, daughter of the Prince Regent, and heir to the British throne, will be communicated to Parliament at the next meeting. The allies are to be consulted on the arrangement. The succession to the Dutch throne is to be to the second son of the marriage. A difficult point to settle appears to be, whether the Princess shall reside in England or Holland

FOREIGN OFFICE, JAN. 25.

Peace between England & Denmark.

Mr. Thornton has signed, with the Danish Plenipotentiary, a Definitive Treaty of Peace and *Alliance* between England and Denmark.

All conquests to be restored, except Heligoland. Prisoners of war, on both sides, to be released. Denmark to join the Allies with 10,000 men, if England will give a subsidy of 400,000 *l.* in the year 1814. Pomerania to be ceded by Sweden to Denmark, in lieu of Norway. Stralsund still to continue a depot for English produce.—Denmark to do all in her power, to abolish the Slave Trade. —England to mediate, between Denmark and the other Allies.

The Danish troops are to be paid exactly at the same rate as the Swedish troops are paid, so much per month, and may be called out for whatever time, longer or shorter, or not at all, as the British Government thinks proper.

Extract of a despatch from Edward Thornton, Esq. to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Kiel, 14th January.

It is with the greatest satisfaction, that I have the honor of informing your Lordship, that Baron De Wittersteedt, the Swedish Minister, and myself, *have this day signed Treaties of Peace with the Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the king of Denmark.*

Bonaparte's Intrigues with Spain.

The arrival of a mail from St. Sebastian has put us in possession of Spanish papers, which prove, beyond the possibility of doubt, that Bonaparte had cajoled the simple Ferdinand, his prisoner, into a treaty of peace for Spain. In the Vittoria Gazette of the 12th we find the following passage:

"At Madrid there has arrived the Duke of San Carlos, who came as far as Vich escorted by Frenchmen, and brings, we are assured, despatches relative to peace. We have before us a letter from that capital, in which it is stated that the council of state was going to have an extraordinary meeting, at which this Duke and the English ambassador would assist." It adds—"we are easy, because nothing can be concluded without the approbation of the Cortes"

It is said that the treaty concluded between Ferdinand and Bonaparte, has reached Madrid, and that one of the articles [illegible]

Lord Wellington's Despatch.

The Extraordinary Gazette contains a despatch from Lord Wellington to the Hon. [illegible] Minister in the Spanish Government, dated at his H. Q. at [illegible] the 7th of Dec. announcing the [illegible] which had led to withdraw the British troops from Catalonia and Carthagena, as well as the occupation of [illegible] by the French.

He states that it was at the request of the Government of Spain, that he had supplied British troops to garrison those fortresses; and in speaking of their being recalled, says,

"I should have delivered this measure till the Spanish Government had made known to me its wish in this particular, if I had not read that which are circulated in Spain upon this subject, impeaching the honor and good faith of his Britannic Majesty; and if I had not perceived the efforts which have been made to persuade the public that the troops of his Majesty destined in those two places with sinister views; an assertion equally without foundation, and contrary to the honor of his Majesty, as clearly appears from the faithful relation of what passed on this point when the English troops were destined for Cadiz and Carthagena."

FROM WASHINGTON, March 16.

"The committee of ways and means have agreed to change the tax in future from the distilleries to a certain sum upon every gallon of spirits distilled.

"No business of consequence was done in the House of Representatives this day. The House were several times without a quorum; owing to the absence of the members, who were attending in the Senate upon the discussion of the loan bill. Mr. King, of New-York, yesterday made a most powerful and interesting speech upon it. He proposed an amendment to it, which in substance is 'that the internal taxes be pledged, until the redemption of the debt, for the payment of the interest, and one per cent annually of the principal.' He reprobated the war in the most pointed terms; and, although he would not vote for the means of prosecuting it, yet, such was the exigency, such the delicate situation of the public credit of the country, that he would vote for the bill, provided his amendment should be adopted. Mr. Giles this day made a lengthy and powerful speech in favor of Mr. King's amendment. He expressed his fearful apprehensions as respects the credit of the country in case the amendment should be negatived; and complimented, in handsome terms, Mr. King's patriotism and magnanimity.

MARCH 17.

"Mr. Seybert, chairman of a committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the alteration of the copper coin of the United States, reported that it was inexpedient so to do, in which the House concurred.

"Mr. Wood, (Mass.) introduced a resolution, instructing the committee of foreign relations to enquire into the expediency of permitting vessels loaded with fire-wood, bark or lime, to sail from the port of one state to one or more ports in the same state, or of an adjoining state, and to permit vessels usually employed in the fishery business to pursue their employment, under proper regulations and restrictions.—The house by ayes and noes refused to consider it—ayes 63, noes 80.

"The house went into committee of the whole on the report of the committee of ways and means, made in pursuance of a resolution passed some time since, instructing them to enquire into the expediency of altering the first section of the law imposing duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize, so far as to exempt from the necessity of taking a license for the sale of distilled spirits in a less quantity than five gallons at the place of distillery. The report was, that it is 'inexpedient' to make any alteration in said law. The committee concurred in the report, and reported the concurrence to the house. Mr. Yancey, (N C.) moved to strike out the word 'inexpedient' and insert in lieu thereof 'expedient.' The ayes and noes being taken, it passed in the negative—ayes 65, noes 81. So that no alteration is to take place in the law.

"The Senate have confirmed the nomination of R. J. Meigs, as Post-Master-General.

MARCH 18.

"The House went into committee of the whole on a bill from the Senate, to permit Paul Cuffee to depart from the United States, with a vessel of 250 tons, with a cargo for Sierra Leone, in Africa, under such regulations and restrictions as the President of the United States should prescribe. This bill had been committed to the committee of commerce and manufactures, who reported against it. A debate ensued upon it, which lasted the whole day.—Messrs. Wheaton, Pickering, Bayliss, [illegible] in favor of the passage.

[illegible] FROM WASHINGTON, March 16.

"A singular [illegible] in the Senate yesterday. Mr. [illegible] of New-York, presented a petition [illegible] of the citizens of [illegible] praying to the rule of the Senate, [illegible] voted for [illegible] Gerry ex-minister of the King, [illegible] by the expression of [illegible] Mr. King replied, it was not for him to say whether it was or was not [illegible] he should not answer that question.—The vice-president said that such was the rule and usage of the senate, and referred to the memorandum book.—Several gentlemen observed in succession, that there was no such rule; and Mr. Giles said that he had always considered it as an indignity to a member to have the question asked as it always ought to be presumed that no honorable gentleman would offer a petition couched in indecent terms. The vice-president insisted upon an adherence to the rule, and attempted to enter into a lengthy argument in favor of it. While he was arguing and explaining with much pertinacity, there was a general cry, *the question! the question!* Considerable confusion ensued. The vice-president was obliged to discontinue his remarks, and the question was promptly decided against him.

"Such are some of the disgraceful effects of party spirit, in elevating to the second office in the government an old man in his dotage, possessing all the passions and prejudices, without the judgment, of his younger days!"

THE EMBARGO.—A writer in the Philadelphia Gazette, speaking of the late attempt in Congress to raise the Embargo, and of the House having now refused to consider the question, observes,

"No doubt their leaders are apprised of the President's pleasure; and *that* (as you will see in due time) *is*, to keep on the Embargo, till Congress breaks up: *for the liberal purpose* of having the credit of *taking it off himself*, as soon as decency will permit—*by way of suspension*; for which he is endued with full powers."

The Navy.—It is asserted, that in the course of the next month will be launched at Baltimore, the *Java*, rating 44 guns, to mount on the gun-deck 30 32 lb. gunnades, and 22 42 lb. carronades, and 2 long 24's on her spar-deck. In the following month, it is said, there will also be launched at Philadelphia, the *Guerriere*, rating 44, to mount 62 guns.

COMMUNICATION.

MODERN LIBERTY.

THE complaints of men who have been injured, I know are apt to give offence; and to excite resentment, instead of relief. But as long as the humble privilege of complaining is left us, the use of it I trust will not be thought unreasonable, under such circumstances as those I am about to relate.

I was requested by a friend of mine, Mr. Preserved Fish, of Portsmouth, to apply in his behalf to the Collector in Newport, for permission to remove his family across the river from Little-Compton, where he has lived the past year, to his own Farm in Portsmouth. I accordingly did apply for this liberty, and offered to give bonds even for a small open boat, if my friend might be allowed to make use of one in removing his family, furniture, &c. to his home. This favor could not be granted—for the *embargo law* forbids it. Having his family, his household goods, family provisions, farming utensils, and several hundred bushels of corn, and other produce, to move, and the distance round by land being nearly twenty miles, and the roads almost impassible, Mr. Fish found it very hard, now to be deprived even of the common privilege of crossing the river to his Farm, which he had enjoyed for more than fifty years: And thinking it hardly possible, that the government could really mean to deprive the people, of such plain, and simple privileges, he could not be satisfied without going himself to inquire, if such was really his situation. He found it indeed so;—and that if he should attempt to remove his family, &c. across the river, to his own farm and home, he would be treated as an offender. He had thought, that the *Sovereign RIGHTS of his native State*, would be his protection, in the enjoyment of all his privileges, as a free Citizen; and that those privileges were farther secured by the *Federal Constitution*, which he had himself assisted in establishing.—But he found, that he must not now even look to that Constitution for aid;—for should he presume to defend his privileges, before the constitutional tribunal [illegible]

But perhaps it may be prudent for him, and all other persons placed in such circumstances, to make a like application to the President; since it is known (by some reports) that [illegible] in Congress, who had been one of the foremost in bringing about the Embargo Act,) that all who did not petition, to be indulged in the use of their privileges, might be considered as willing to relinquish them.

These things extract but small sensibly, how indolent, the people's Rights must all be, when their most simple and common privileges, of which, even, until now, they have been in the constant, daily use, privileges which they have always considered as bestowed upon their Fathers, by the God of Nature; to be held and enjoyed, independent of the will or caprice of any man or set of men on earth; are at once taken from them, without the smallest regard to their rights, their necessities, or their feelings.

It is not Mr. Fish alone, who is oppressed.—There are great numbers of families, who chiefly subsist by means of the fisheries, carried on in boats in this river. And besides the immense quantities of fish, taken for food, there was, last season, about three hundred barrels of Oil, worth from $ 25 to $ 30, per barrel, made from one species of fish taken in this River: And probably more than double that quantity by boats coming down the river, from Massachusetts.

I do not pretend to give any description of the effects of the embargo act, in all its operations. I speak only of facts, before my own eyes.—The river I have mentioned, washes the borders of my farm. The house in which I dwell, stands on its margin. From my infancy I have been accustomed, in common with all others who chose, to cross it, or to sail or fish on it, when I pleased, and to derive from its waters the conveniences and benefits which such rivers are calculated to afford;—and this we have done, without asking permission of any man.

We have been accustomed to see the bosom of this river covered with boats, and vessels of various sizes, all busily and usefully employed.—But now, all these profitable and innocent employments, are tyrannically forbidden. No one is allowed to embark on the waters of this valuable river. It is as naked and desert, as when the country about it was a wilderness, inhabited only by Savages.

When a former embargo was imposed, it was unfeelingly said by the government, that it would give time to the merchants to settle their accounts.—But our fishermen and coasters, have no such accounts as require an embargo to give them time to settle.—No; the only benefit they can derive from it, will be found in the reflection, how true it is, that "Men never know the value of their dearest privileges, until they are deprived of them."

A FRIEND TO LIBERTY.

Portsmouth, March 16th, 1814.

Married,

In this town, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Tenney, Mr. SAMUEL W. VENSON, to Miss ANN T. BILLINGS, daughter of Mr. Samuel Billings, of this town.

Died,

At Philadelphia, Rev. GEORGE RICHARDS, of the Society of Universalists, formerly of this town.

In this town on Monday evening last Mr. SAMUEL CARR, aged 60 years.—He had been to visit a sick relative, and on his return about 7 o'clock, he was blown by the violence of the wind, from the causeway leading from Washington-street to the Long-Wharf, and drowned.

Yesterday morning, Capt. JOHN CARR, aged 77 years.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,

March 26, 1814.

CLEARED.

Brig Necissidad, Lions, Havanna; do. Maria, Grace, ditto; sch'r Florinda, Seavia, Matanzas; do. Anna Margaretth, Castanedo, Cadiz; sloop Candelaria, Forcandes, Vera Cruz; do Earl,

United States [illegible] Lieut. [illegible] Washington, D. C. [illegible] Feb. 28, (by a flag to the British squadron) by stopping every vessel they met, and cutting away an anchor. Lieut. Trenchard and the crew, [illegible] Liberty a prize sch'r [illegible] taken off Cape Florida, the 24th inst. had not been heard of. The frigate captured two American vessels, one a prize of 12 guns, from Africa, arrived at Whitehaven; the other a ship, loaded with [illegible] in. The Rattlesnake parted company with the Enterprise in the Gulf Stream.

The letter of marque brig Hamilton, arrived at Boston, from France, after being in 17 privateers. On the 8th inst. she captured the British ship Prince of Glasgow, from Jamaica for Liverpool, laden with 1300 hhds. of sugar, 32,000 pounds of coffee, and 40 tons of Nicaragua wood—[illegible] in her. A passenger in the [illegible] informs, that the privateer [illegible] Moffett, of Philadelphia, [illegible] a cruise in the North Sea, and arrived at Rochelle, (in co. with [illegible] prize) having captured a great number of British vessels, twenty-one of which had safely arrived at point in Norway.

The British brig Falcon from Lisbon for the Cape of Good Hope, with a cargo of dry goods, &c. invoiced £ 30,000 sterling, was captured on the 27th of January last, off Madeira, by the privateer America, of Salem, and arrived at Bath, (Maine,) on the 17th instant.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY, March 26, 1814, at 5 o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction on GYLES's WHARF.

A SPANISH Brig, as she came from sea, burthen about 200 tons, with her tackle, apparel and appurtenances.—There is attached to the brig, a Spanish captain and crew, who may probably be engaged to perform a voyage in the same vessel.—Conditions made known at the sale.

WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ, Auct'rs.

Newport, March 26.

On TUESDAY, March 29, 1814, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold at No 52, Long-Wharf.

65 Hogsheads first quality MOLASSES.—Conditions made known at the Sale.

G. W. MARTIN, Auct'r.

Newport, March 26.

G. W. Martin,

Has for Sale at No. 52, Long-Wharf

96 Hhds. retailing MOLASSES

50 Boxes brown SUGAR.

33 casks Rice.

10 Hhds. Cloves.

Cash liberally advanced for Goods for public or private sale.

Newport, March 26.

TO LET, at public Auction *On MONDAY, April 4, 1814, at 5 o'clock A. M. on the premises, for One Year.*

THE Dwelling-House and Wharf belonging to the Heirs of John Scott, deceased.—Possession will be given immediately.

Newport, March 24.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of having Goods transported by land, from Narragansett Ferry to Stonington-Point, New-London, (or on this line eastward) will please make application to *Joseph Stanton*, jun. or *Edward Wilkens*, Charlestown, or *Rowse & Henry Babcock*, at Westerly, who will contract to do said business on reasonable terms.

March 24, 1814.

NOTES,

OF the Banks in this Town, printed on *STAMPED PAPER* are for sale at this Office.

[illegible]

[illegible] DOLLARS [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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